

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1868.

[No. 2142.]

VOL VIII.

Sales at Vendue.
On every Tuesday and Friday
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. M.
FOR SALE,

On board the ship *Commerce*, laying at colonel Ramsay's wharf,
About two thousand bushels Isle of May **SALT.**

Excellent for striking and packing fish, which will be sold in small quantities from on board.
April 5.

HEMP FOR SALE.
I HAVE on hand, ten tons of the first quality **CLEAN COUNTRY HEMP**, I wish to sell for cash, or on a time.

Bryan Hampson.
December 30.

BRYAN HAMPSON
HAS FOR SALE.

10 pipes old port
5 do. Madeira
30 quarter casks Li-bon
12 do. particular Teneriffe
15 do. Malaga
15 pipes old cognac brandy
5 do. 4th proof Holland Gin
5 hds. 3d proof Antigua rum
1 do. first quality molasses
6 do. green copperas
2 do. alum
20 do. brown sugar
20 bags pimento
15 do. pepper
10 ches's young hyson
10 do. hyson skin
5 do. imperial
100 bags green coffee
450 kegs madder
50 do. ground ginger
30 do. raisins
1200 lbs. bacon, well cured
5 kegs salt petre

A quantity of fine and ground alum salt. At all times he has the first quality flour for sale on hand—with a number of other articles—all of which he will sell low on his former terms.

JAMES SANDERSON,
Offers for sale very low.

25 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,
70 bags green Coffee
15 hogsheads well flavored Rum
pipes Cogniac Brandy
12 quarter casks Sherry Wine
12 bales Tennessee Cotton

And as usual
A general assortment of the best Wines, Liqueurs, Teas and Groceries.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

LOPED from the service of the subscriber on Thursday night last,

A NEGRO MAN, named ANTHONY, (commonly called TONEY)—He is about 38 years of age, 6 feet high, a likely well looking fellow, formerly a stevedore in Alexandria, his cloaths not known.—Whoever secures him in any jail in Virginia, or the district of Columbia, shall receive a reward of **Thirty Dollars**, if out of the state of Virginia, or the district of Columbia—**FIFTY DOLLARS** and all reasonable expenses will be paid if brought home.

William H. Tebbs.
March 12.

N. B. Masters of vessels and others are warned to harbor or carry him off at their peril.

Whereas Stephen Cooke, of Loudoun county, Virginia, did, on the 6th day of January, 1867, execute a lease for a place called *"Jones's Point,"* binding on Potomac river and Great Hunting Creek, to a certain A. G. Hammond for the term of seven years; which lease was afterwards assigned to a certain Benjamin Morris, who after wards delivered me peaceable possession of the premises.

As I do not hold the same under lease or rent from any person; but claim it as my own right: I wish and request those who have any counter claims to come forward and establish them according to law.

Josiah Browning.
March 28.

For BOSTON,
The Schooner
CHARLES,
ISAAC LINCOLN, Master;
Will sail in four days, & will take 200 barrels on freight if immediate application is made to the master on board at Harper's wharf, or
Lawrafon & Fowle.
April 12.

NOTICE.
THE Co-partnership of Catlett and Fisk, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

Chs. I. Catlett,
Martin Fisk.

The business in future will be transacted by
CHS. I. CATLETT
April 1.

Salt and Barrels.
I have for sale at my store near the fishing landing, a quantity of *coarse and fine SALT*, a parcel of empty *Barrels*, and about 50 *Casks* in complete order for striking fish.

John G. Ladd.
March 26.

TO RENT,
and possession given on the 14th of November next,

The three story Brick House
On the corner of King and Columbia-streets, now occupied by Mr. John Roberts.—For terms apply to Col. GEORGE DENEALE, living next door, or to the subscriber.

Nicholas Voss,
City of Washington, Oct. 20.

A Brick House for Sale.
THE Brick House occupied by Mrs. Nichols, on the north side of Prince-street, between Fairfax and Water-streets, is offered for sale on a liberal credit. For particulars apply to

John C. Vowell.
January 12.

JOHN G. LADD,
HAS FOR SALE,

30 bales German Linens, consisting of brown and white Rolls, flaxen Osna-burgs, hempen Ticklenburghs, Burlaps, and Checks and Stripes.

1000 pieces Nankeen
Russia Sheetting and Duck
1 bale Writing Paper
50 bags of black Pepper of the best quality, and will be sold very low
Sugars and Coffee
40 hds Molasses
1 pipe port Wine
10 do. Holland Gin
5 do. French Brandy
7 do. Jamaica Spirits.

A quantity of seal Leather, Shoes, Spermaciti and Tallow Candles, Cheese, &c. &c.
April 7.

FOR SALE, BY
LEWIS DEBLOIS

At his Store, near Col. Ramsay's wharf,
French Brandy, in pipes
Catalonia Wine, in half pipes and quarter casks
New-England Rum, in hogsheads and barrels
Molasses, in hogsheads
Cod-Fish, in boxes
Cider, Potatoes, Beets, and Winter Pears, in barrels
Cheese
Cider Vinegar, in hogsheads and pipes
March 9.

Twenty Dollars Reward.
RAN AWAY from the Subscriber in the month of January, a Negro Man, called

ABRAHAM.
OF a very slender form about five feet 8 or 9 inches high, thin visage, a stoop in his walk, a down look when spoken to and rather fond of drink.

He was seen lurking in the neighborhood of the Great and Little Falls of Potomac for some time; 'tis believed he crossed at the Great Falls, and is now at work on the great road leading from Baltimore to Fredericktown or that he is in Baltimore.

He acknowledged that he did belong to me and is now entitled to his freedom. The above reward will be given to any person who will apprehend said negro & all reasonable expenses paid.

Peter Wise.
April 1.

Fifteen Bales
Of beautiful retailing Cotton,
Received to day.
IN STORE—Bacon, Candles, Cranberries, Porter, Soap, Shoes, Trunks, Wine.
E. GILMAN.
April 11. (12) d3t lawlf

REMOVAL.
THOMAS SHIELDS has removed to his old stand nearly opposite the market-house, where he intends carrying on Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Cutting and Dressing in the most approved manner.

April 12.

For Sale,
On board schooner *Jane*, lying at Mr. Irvin's wharf,

2,000 weight best Green Coffee
2,000 do. Cod Fish
25 barrels Oil
12 do. Blubber
19 boxes Raisins
140 pounds Almonds

A Seine suitable for the present fishery
Two and half dozen Wool Hats
Three dozen Hingham Pails
One box Marble Soap
Twenty-five bushels Potatoes
About 30 tons Stones suitable for street paving.

For further particulars apply on board as above.
April 12.

Hogsheads for Sale.
Twenty hogsheads suitable for the striking of fish, now standing on Merchants' wharf—

which the subscriber offers for sale on reasonable terms. Those who wish to purchase will please to call on board the schooner *Mary*, now laying at the said wharf.

Jacob Miller.
April 12.

Salt Afloat.
Crates of Ware, Window Glass, &c. imported in the brig *Fox*, capt. DRUMMOND, from Liverpool, viz.

2000 bushels Ground Allum Salt
90 crates assorted ware, consisting of plain, colored and enamelled of various descriptions and quality.

10 casks of elegant fancy articles,
China tea sets burnished gold,
Do enamelled Paris sprig,
China glaze, blue and gilt, pearl,
lustre, cottage, burnished and landscape Jugs.

Garden Pots and stands, &c. &c. &c.
92 boxes Window Glass, 7 by 9, 8 by 10 and 10 by 14.

And a small invoice of cotton and thread hosiery.

The above goods were purchased from the manufacturers for ready money, and will be sold on reasonable terms.

APPLY TO
John & Thomas Vowell.
April 12.

SALT AFLOAT.
2000 bushels GROUND ALLUM SALT suitable for the fishery, will be sold on moderate terms—Apply to captain JOHN STACEY, on board the brig *FAVORITE*, or to

John G. Ladd.
April 11.

Notice is hereby Given,
THAT the subscriber of Alexandria county in the district of Columbia, has obtained from the Orphans' court of said county, letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of *Mt. Samuel Craig* late of the county aforesaid, merchant, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit them with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber on or before the 9th day of September next or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate, and those indebted thereon are required to make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 9th day of March 1868.

John G. Ladd.
Administrator with the will annexed of Sam. Craig, deceased.

March 10.

ALMANACS for 1868,
Just published and for sale, by
Cotton and Stewart.

CHARLES BENNETT,
Offers for sale, for cash, or approved notes, at 60 days,

One bale superfine London Cloths and Kerseymeres.

Irish Linens.
A few elegant Muslin Robes.
Calicoes and Gingham.

Seine and Sail Twine.
Fine and coarse Hats.
Clover Seed of the first quality.

12 casks Rye Whiskey, one year distilled, &c. &c.
April 6.

SALT, &c.
TURK'S Island,
St. Ubes,
Ground Allum,
& Liverpool fine,
SUGAR in hhls. and barrels.
COFFEE, by tierce or bag.
Imperial and } TEA.
Young Hyson }
N. E. RUM, in barrels.
WHISKEY, in do.
FISH in barrels, &c. &c. &c.

FOR SALE BY
A. LINDO.
N. B. Family FLOUR as usual.
March 12.

ENGLISH GOODS.
By the John Adams & St. John from Liverpool,
APPLETON AND CO.
16, Calvert street, Baltimore.

HAVE received their regular supply of goods, calculated for the present and approaching season:

Cambric and Common Calicoes
Plain and Striped Dimities
Printed Marseilles Vesting
White Jeans
Furniture Chintz
Do. Dimities
London Superfine Broad Cloths
Do. do. Cassimeres
Yorkshire " do. Cloths and Cassimeres
Patent Nankeens
Grandurells
Cotton Cassimeres
6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Muslins
Japan, Haricord and Cheek do.
Plain and Figured Mull do.
Leno, Victory, Riddle, &c. do.
Colored do. do. do.
4-4 Plain Book do.
Ginghams
Silk do.
Sattins, Persians and Sarsenets
Bonnet Silks
Silk Gloves
Silk Handkerchiefs
Fancy Shawls
Cotton Umbrellas
Do. Braces
Do. Laces and Footings
Do. Quillings
English Kid Gloves
Cotton Hosiery
Handkerchiefs
Fringe and Red Lace
Cotton and Linen Checks
Buttons
Birmingham Ware, &c.

IN STORE,
A few dozen gentlemen's best Beaver Hats from Marseilles.

These goods will be sold low for cash or undoubted paper at 60 days.

April 5.

This is to give Notice,
That the subscriber, of Alexandria county, in the district of Columbia, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of said county letters testamentary on the estate of *Joseph Perrin*, late of the county aforesaid deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit them, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 25th day of September next, or they may by law be excluded from all benefit to said estate; and those indebted thereto are required to make immediate payment.—Given under my hand this 25th day of March, 1868.

Mathurin Perrin, Exr.
March 25.

The American Artillerists Companion,
OR
ELEMENTS OF ARTILLERY,
by LOUIS DE TOUSARD,
Late Lieut. col. commandant of the 1d reg. and inspector of artillery of the U. S.
No 1st and 2d of the above work
FOR SALE BY
R. GRAY,

LETTERS

Part 2, accompanying the message of the President of the United States, received on the 23d of March, 1808.

MR. MADISON to MR. MONROE.

[CONTINUED.]

On article 7. This article is due, if not to all neutrals, at least to the U. S. who are distinguished by the distance of their situation. Decisions of the British court of admiralty, have so far respected this peculiarity as to admit a want of information as a plea for going to a blockaded port, where such a plea would be refused to less remote countries. But more than this may fairly be claimed. A vessel, knowing that a particular blockade existed two months before, may well conjecture that before her arrival at the port which will require two months more, the blockade will have ceased; and may accordingly clear and steer for such a port with an honest intention, in case of finding on her approach, the fact otherwise, not to attempt an unlawful entrance. To condemn vessels under such circumstances would be manifestly unjust; and to restrain them from a distant voyage to a port once in a state of blockade, until information of a change shall have travelled a like distance, must produce a delay and uncertainty little short of an absolute prohibition of the commerce. To require them even to go out of their course, to seek at other ports, information on the subject, would be an unreasonable imposition. The British government can have little objection to this article, after defining blockades as is agreed with Russia, and as is here proposed; since our distance is of itself a security against any concert with the blockaded, for surreptitious entries, which might be attempted by nearer adventurers; and since in the case of blockades by a force actually present, a preliminary notice may be required without impairing their efficacy, as might be the case with blockades, such as the preceding article guards against.

The only difference between the articles as standing in the different columns, consists in the preamble to that which is to be admitted, if the proposition of the other should not succeed. The article is preferable without the recital of any reason particular to the U. S. because as a naked stipulation, it strengthens instead of weakening a general principle friendly to neutral and pacific nations.

On articles 8, 9 & 10. These are articles which are known to have been long wished and contemplated on the part of Great Britain, and together with the justice, and in many views the expediency of Great Britain herself of the articles desired on our part, may induce her to accede to the whole. The articles are in substance the same with a project offered to the American administration in the year 1800, by Mr. Liston, who appears to have borrowed it from corresponding stipulations in the convention between the U. S. and France in the year The project was at that time dropped, owing perhaps in part to the change in the head of the department of state, between whom and Mr. Liston it had been discussed, and principally, to the difficulty of combining with it, proper stipulations against British impressments on the high seas. Without such an equivalent, the project had little to recommend it to the U. S. Considered by itself, it was too less admissible, as one of its articles, under some obscurity of expression, was thought to favor the British pretension to impress British seamen from American vessels on the high seas.

A copy of this document is inclosed, as it may be not without use, in shewing the ideas of the British government at that time, so far at least as its minister here was an organ of them.

The terms to which these articles are to be proposed, differ but slightly from those in which they may be admitted. In the former, the delivery of deserters is confined to soldiers and seamen, without requiring a delivery of officers, whose desertion will be from the service of their country, but on account of offences for which it might sometimes be more agreeable to the U. States to be unbound to give them up for trial and punishment. At the same time this consideration ought not to be a bar to an arrangement, which, in its general character, will be so important to the interests of the U. S.

On article 11. This is a stipulation which is not to be yielded; but in the event of its being made an indispensable condition, it cannot be essential for the object of it,

while the British government is left free to take the precautions allowable within its own jurisdiction for preventing the clandestine departure of its seamen or its soldiers in neutral vessels. And it is very ineligible to the U. S. inasmuch as it will be difficult to enforce the prohibition, whether we regard the embarkation of such persons in British ports, or their landing on the American shores; and inasmuch as the inefficacy of regulations for such purposes, though made with due sincerity & care, may become a source of secret jealousy and dissatisfaction, if not of controversy and reproach.

The article is copied from that in the arrangement (of which you have a copy) discussed and brought near to a conclusion between Mr. King and the British ministry, and you are authorised to accede to it, on the supposition that it may again be insisted on. It is to be recollected, however, that the article was then understood to be the only price given for relinquishing the impressment of American seamen. The other offers now substituted will justify you in pressing the omission of the original one.

On Article 12. The law of nations does not, exact of neutral powers the prohibition specified in this article. On the other hand, it does not restrain them from prohibiting a trade which appears on the face of the official papers proceeding from the custom-house to be intended to violate the law of nations, and from which legitimate considerations of prudence may also dissuade a government. All that can be reasonably expected by belligerent from neutral powers is that their regulations on this subject be impartial, and that their stipulations relative to it, when made in time of war at least, should not preclude an impartiality.

It is not certain what degree of value Great Britain may put on this article, connected, as it essentially is, with the article which limits the list of contraband. It will at least mitigate her objection to such a limitation. With the range given to contraband by her construction of the law of nations, even as acquiesced in by the U. States, a stipulation of this sort would be utterly inadmissible.

The last article, in making this city the place for exchanging the ratifications, consults expedition in putting the treaty into operation, since the British ratification can be forwarded at the same time with the instrument itself. And it is otherwise reasonable, that as the negotiation and formation of the treaty will have taken place at the seat of the British government, the concluding formality should be at that of the government of the U. S.

In addition to these articles which, with the observations thereon, I am charged by the president to communicate to you as his instructions, he leaves you at liberty to insert any others which may do no more than place British armed vessels, with their prizes, on an equality within our ports and jurisdiction with those of France. This would only stipulate what would probably be done by gratuitous regulations here, and as it would no doubt be acceptable to Great Britain, it may not only aid in reconciling her to the principal objects desired by the United States, but may induce her to concur in the further insertion of articles, corresponding with those in the convention of 1800 with France, which regulate more precisely and more effectually, the treatment of vessels of the neutral party on the high seas.

The occasion will be proper also, for calling the attention of the British government to the reasonableness of permitting American consuls to reside in every part of her dominions, where, and so long as she permits our citizens to trade. It is not denied that she has a natural right to refuse such a residence, and that she is free by her treaty with us, to refuse it in other than her European dominions. But the exception authorised with respect to the residence of consuls elsewhere, having reference to the refusal of our trade elsewhere, the refusal of the one ought manifestly to cease with the refusal of the other. When our vessels and citizens are allowed to trade to ports in the West Indies, there is the same reason for a cotemporary admission of consuls to take care of it, as there is for their admission in ports where the trade is permanently allowed. There is the juster expectation of your success on this point, as some official patronage is due to the rights of our citizens in the prize courts established in the West-India islands. Should the British government be unwilling to enter into a stipulated provision, you may perhaps obtain an order to the governors for the purpose. Or if consuls be objected to altogether, it is desirable that agents may be admitted, if no where else, at least in the islands where the vice-admiralty courts are established.

It has been intimated that the articles as standing in the different columns, are to be considered, the one as the offer to be made, the other as the ultimatum to be required. This is, however, not to be taken too strictly; it being impossible to foresee the turns and the combinations which may present themselves in the course of the negotiation. The essential objects for the United States are the suppression of impressments, and the defini-

tion of blockades. Next to these in importance, are the reduction of the list of contraband, and the enlargement of our neutral trade with hostile colonies. Whilst you keep in view, therefore, those objects, the two last as highly important, and the two first as absolutely indispensable, your discretion, in which the president places great confidence, must guide you in all that relates to the inferior ones.

With sentiments of great respect and esteem, I remain, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed)

JAMES MADISON.

From the United States' Gazette.

THREE days have now been spent almost wholly on the army bill. It proposes to raise 6579 men, which, with our present peace establishment, will increase the regular force of the U. S. to ten thousand men, exclusive of the navy and the marines. The discussion has been very extensive and taken a wide range, involving the absolute and relative situation of the country, and the state and views of the two great belligerent powers of Europe. The advocates of the army contend that in the present strange and convulsed situation of the world, some additional military force is requisite, as a measure of precaution; that our long line of sea coast, and our extensive frontier want protection; and our fortifications and military posts to be garrisoned; that the British may invade us from the north; the French and Spanish from the south; and the Indians from the west. A Racheffort squadron may steal out and attack our cities, or land a force in Florida or Louisiana. The British may attack us, as they did the Danes at Copenhagen and the Turks at Constantinople.

The opponents of the bill could perceive no occasion for this military force. It was incredible that this country would be invaded; and if so, the militia were a competent defence. It was ridiculous to suppose that this force if distributed on our coast and frontiers would be of any real service. The quota assigned to each point would be too small for any use. They could not protect us against invasion or a naval attack on our cities. As our treasury was almost drained, and our commerce nearly destroyed, the expense of this force was much insisted upon. It was also contended that the embargo had been laid as a substitute for war, and that the war system and the embargo system were incompatible. Mr. Quincy and some others were in favor of the bill, because they considered some addition to our peace establishment necessary; and though they conceived the addition proposed somewhat too large, they chose to vote for it, in preference to having no increase of our regular force. The members who in '98 voted against an army, and who now have wheel-d about and vote for what they then so loudly condemned, felt quite sore at the well founded charge of inconsistency which was reiterated in their ears by Mr. Stanford. This gentleman had very industriously collected a large lumber of documents, journals of the house, reports of debates, &c. showing the language of Gallatin, Jefferson, and other republican standards, as he called them, against standing armies. The members who formerly were vociferous against armies, and are now convinced of their error, are, among others, Messrs. Dawson, Macon, Blount, Clayton, Smilie and Nicholas. To refute the argument urged against the federal administration, as to the army of '98, we may refer to the present and late debates of congress, and the requisition of the president. Indeed, some of the good democrats go so far as to say they can perceive no difference in the two administrations. Armies, navies, patronage, the reunciation of specific appropriations, appear, say they, as much encouraged and patronized as ever.

It is difficult to tell when the question will be taken. While Mr. Southard was speaking to-day I observed no less than eight members watching very anxiously to see him sit down, that they might have a chance to speak. Mr. Sloan being very active first gained the floor, remarking that he had three times before attempted to get a chance to speak. As he saw the house to be quite impatient, he should not say much. He believed there was not a quorum present, but it was not his duty to take care of that business, and he should not speak long for fear the few who remained would go away, and leave him and the speaker alone. Mr. Sloan opposed the bill and conceived that there was not so much pretence for an army, now as even in '97.

The usual distinctions of party are in some measure lost, so far as regards this

bill. The executive men, who back the bill; for the president has called for it. Some federalists have spoken in favor of it, and it is said several will vote for it, though for reasons somewhat different from those assigned by the executive men. Some of the Randolphs, also, will, it is said, vote for this bill. Mr. Macon, who usually concurs with Mr. Randolph, has twice spoken in favor of the measure. There is reason to believe that the number of opponents to the bill has increased during the discussion; though it will probably pass by a large majority.

Though the discussion has been very long and taken a wide range, yet no executive man has condescended to inform the house and the public, whether they intend to go to war. They speak much of the dangers of the country and the necessity of preparation for war; but they say nothing particular and precise as to the course which the government intend to pursue. All is general and indefinite. They claim much about the aggressions of Great Britain, and the destructive operation of her decrees on our commerce. But scarcely a complaint is murmured against France. If they were determined to submit to the mandate of Napoleon, as communicated in Champagny's note, their language could not be much different. It is to be hoped that the time will arrive when every American citizen will divest himself of partialities for one foreign nation and adopt a sentiment against another and feel as he ought to feel towards all nations.

From the New York Citizen.

Most Horrible!—The subjoined obliterated paragraphs, I copy from the Phil. Advertiser of the 6th instant.

"For the present and on this letter of Champagny we now say that in relation to the U. S. it speaks the language of liberty and friendship."

Again in the same Aurora article "Champagny the French minister, calls upon the United States, to assert its independence to maintain its rights, to vindicate its independence."

I have nothing to do with the uncouth language of this paragraph. The editor of the Aurora has an indefeasible right to blunder. It is the opinion that concerns us.

Could it be imagined that after the tyrant had sequestered our ships and made war for us; that after he had criminally robbed us of our property with one hand, and most audaciously attempted to pillage us of our freedom and sovereignty with the other, a man should be found within the United States fed from its soil and nourished by its citizens openly and in the face of day to term this robbery and pillage "liberty and friendship."

The reader shall again see this "liberty and friendship" as expressed for us by Champagny himself.

"War then exists in fact says Monsieur Champagny between England and the United States; and his majesty considered it as declared from the day on which England published her decrees. In that persuasion his majesty ready to consider the U. S. as associated with the cause of all the powers who have to defend themselves against England, has not taken any definitive measures towards the American vessels which may have been brought into our ports: He has ordered that they should remain sequestered, until a decision may be had thereon according to the dispositions which shall have been expressed by the government of the U. States."

Can the AMERICAN reader perceive any thing like "friendship and liberty" in this.

We are wronged by England and we are wronged by France, and we must fight ourselves like a nation of freemen. But who can bear these foreign predilections? Where is the just, where the feeling man whose blood does not mount at beholding these shameless advocates of foreign attempts to degenerate us not to enslave us.

CHARLESTON, April 2.

Arrived, ship Bath, Tufis, Liverpool; brig Eliza Green, Cross, N. London 12; lugger Fair Trader, Williams, Havana 7; schooners Orono, Hutchens, Biddford, (M) 12; Atalanta, Hathway, Newport, R 11; Fair Play, Grinnells, Alexandria 11; Friendship, Averill, Norfolk 6; sloop Frederick, London, New York 10.

Captain Williams left at Havana the ship Green, for New York in 10 days.

Captain Tufts on Thursday last, Cape Roman distant 4 leagues, was brought to by the British frigate Latona, capt Wood, from the West Indies on a cruise; they ordered captain Tufts on board the frigate with his papers; they afterwards took the mate and five men on board, three of which they impressed and detained on board the frigate, viz. Richmond Taggart a native of Rhode Island; William Cooper a native of New York; and John Beale of Weatherfield, (Conn.) They put on board

the Bath by way of ex-
man and one Dane, ne-
speak a word of Engli-
impressed (Richard T-
previously been on bo-
war and had deserted
for taking the othe-
expected them to be-
When the Latona can-
she full-up so close
every away captain T-
Captain Pettit, late
Mars, of New York,
age from Savannah
cargo of cotton and
place yesterday, in
Captain Pettit was
February, in lat. 49,
French lugger private
from St. Maloes, for-
dered the Mars, after
her officers and crew.
Capt. P. remained
water from the 4th
ary, during which tim-
ber of American ves-
ger did not sail very
ble to come up with
they again gave her
from Liverpool bound
sail; which vessel be-
put on board of her
together with a num-
ers, without furnish-
visions; and when
of the Summarl, by
the Q.ooo, they had
very short allowance
privateer, captain Pe-
on a previous cruise
tured 13 sail of Am-
of which were just
ing suffered them-
British cruisers on a
"bon prize." Amer-
Active were a numb-
having been thrown
condemnation of the
pelled to resort to
subsistence. The c-
informed captain P-
vessels in France, h-
emperor, previous
American prisoners
were used in the m-
captain Pettit was ro-
bat, &c. they even s-
from him a sum in
suspended round his
privateer was keeping
the ship Ceres, West
arrived at this po-
other vessels, they p-
tion, and which,
have on board a val-

Alexandria D

THURSDAY

COMMUNICATED

The celebrated Junius
marks that, "The rule
depends so much u-
its government, th-
the merit of a min-
serve the condition
scarcely obedient
their industry, uni-
abroad, we may r-
their affairs are co-
perence, abilities
country we see a
and dissatisfactio-
in all po-
loss of respect
however, we may p-
tion, that the gove-
weak distracted an-
Will those who ad-
our country, be wi-
maxims.—I presu-
is there emphatically
the people of this co-
bear the burthens
upon them, by the m-
to whom they have
means to be decided
spirit of prophecy
they may for a while
of opinion, and the
their support to
elated; yet will th-
of finally prevail, an-
present rulers, to
that weave them, wi-
the rule hand of po-
and be forgotten.

Mr. SNOWDEN.

YOUR correspondent
known opponent, has
points." Juvenus a-
the field, and, like a
longer his adversary
honorable combat.
It must be acknow-

live men, who have taken
course in favor of the
sident has called for it.
have spoken in favor of
several will vote for it.
ons somewhat different
ed by the executive mea-
dolphins also, will, it is
is bill, said Mr. Mac-
urs with Mr. Radol-
in favor of the meas-
o believe that the number
he bill has increased dur-
; though it will proba-
majority.
eason has been very
wide range, yet no ex-
descended to inform the
olic, whether they intend
hey speak much of the
untry, and the necessity
war; but they say no
ad precise as the course
ment intends to pursue.
nd indefinite. They de-
the aggressions of Great
destructive operations of
commerce. But since
rured against France,
rmied to submit to the
leon, as communicated
ore, their language could
rent. It is to be hoped
arrive when every Amer-
divest himself of partial-
gn nation and to give re-
another and feel as be-
ards all nations.

New York City.
The subjoined dis-
from the Phil. Adm. of
and on this letter of Cham-
that in relation to the U-
language of liberty and

the Aurora article "Cham-
ministry calls upon the
assert its independence to
to vindicate its independ-

do with the uncouth lan-
graph. The editor of the
feasible right to blunder. It
concerns us.

ned that after the tyrant
ships and made war for
ad criminally robbed us of
one hand, and most auda-
pillage us of our freedom
th the other, a man should
United States fed from
hed by its citizens o-
ace of day to term this
e "liberality and friend-

again see this "liberality
expressed for us by Cham-

ists in fact says Mons.
England and the United
erty considered it as declar-
which England published her
resuasion his majesty read-
S. as associated with the
ers who have to defend
England, has not taken
ures towards the American
have been brought into
ordered that they should
ern, upon a decision may
ording to the dispositions
expressed by the govern-

AN reader perceive any
ship and liberty" in

by England and we are
and we must fight our
of freedom. But who can
predilections? Where is
celing man whose blood
holding these shameless
attempts to degrade if

TON, April 2.
th, Tufts, Liverpool;
ross, N. London 12;
Williams, Havana 7;
Hutchens, Biddford,
Hathway, Newport,
Grinnells, Alexandria
erill, Norfolk 6; sloop
New York 10.
s left at Havana 11;
s York in 10 days.
n Thursday last, Cipe-
agues, was brought to
e Latona, capt. Wood,
lies on a cruise; they
fs on board the frigate
ry afterwards took the
n board, three of which
dained on board the
ond Taggart, a native
William Cooper & Co.
and John Beale of
an.) They put on board

the Bath by way of exchange, one French-
man and one Dane, neither of whom can
speak a word of English. One of the men
impressed (Richard Taggart) it appears had
previously been on board a British ship of
war and had deserted; the reason assign-
ed for taking the other two was that they
suspected them to be British subjects.
When the Latona came up with the Bath,
she luffed up so close under her lee, as to
carry away captain Tuti's jib boom.

Captain Pettit, late master of the ship
Mars, of New York, captured on her pas-
sage from Savannah for London, with a
cargo of cotton and rice, arrived at this
place yesterday, in the schooner Ororo,
which was taken on the 4th of
February, in lat. 49, 50, long. 8, by the
French lugger privateer Active 14 days out
from St. Maloes, for which place they or-
dered the Mars, after having taken out all
her officers and crew.

Capt. P. remained on board of the pri-
vateer from the 4th until the 26th Febru-
ary, during which time they chased a num-
ber of American vessels, but, as the lug-
ger did not sail very fast, they were un-
able to come up with them; on the 26th,
they captured the brig Summarl, Malcom,
from Liverpool bound to Baltimore, with
salt, which vessel being of small value,
they again gave her up to the master, and
put on board of her the crew of the Mars,
together with a number of Swedish prison-
ers, without furnishing them with any pro-
visions; and when capt. P. was taken out
of the Summarl, by captain Hutchens, of
the Ororo, they had been several days on
very short allowance. While on board the
privateer, captain Pettit was informed, that
on a previous cruise, the Active had cap-
tured 13 sail of American vessels, some
of which were just from France, but hav-
ing suffered themselves to be boarded by
British cruisers on coming out, they were
"spoiled." Among the crew of the
Active were a number of Americans who,
having been thrown out of employ by the
condemnation of their vessels, were com-
pelled to resort to this expedient for a
subsistence. The captain of the Active
informed captain Pettit that all American
vessels in France, had been seized by the
emperor, previous to his sailing. The
American prisoners on board the privateer
were used in the most disgraceful manner;
captain Pettit was robbed of all his clothes,
hat, &c. they even stripped him, and took
from him a sum in gold, which he had
suspended round his waist in a girdle. The
privateer was keeping a sharp look-out for
the ship Ceres, Webber, from Liverpool,
(arrived at this port) of which, among
other vessels, they had received informa-
tion, and which, they expected, would
have on board a valuable cargo.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

THURSDAY, APRIL 14.

COMMUNICATION.

The celebrated Jurist in one of his letters re-
marks, that, "The ruin or prosperity of a state
depends so much upon the administration of
its government, that to be acquainted with
the merit of a ministry, we need only ob-
serve the condition of the people. If we
see them obedient to the laws, prosperous in
their industry, united at home, and respected
abroad, we may reasonably presume that
their affairs are conducted by men of ex-
perience, abilities and virtue.—If on the
contrary we see a universal spirit of distrust
and dissatisfaction, a rapid decay of trade,
anions in all parts of the empire, and a
total loss of respect in the eyes of all foreign
nations, we may pronounce without hesita-
tion, that the government of that country is
weak, distracted and corrupt."
Will those who administer the government
of our country, be willing to be tried by these
maxims.—I presume not, for their character
is there emphatically pronounced.—How long
the people of this country will be content to
bear the burthens which have been heaped
upon them, by the miserable policy of those
to whom they have committed their affairs, re-
mains to be decided: But it requires not the
spirit of prophecy to predict, that however
they may for a while be induced by the pride
of opinion, and the force of prejudice, to con-
tinue their support to those whom they have
elevated; yet will the strong feelings of inter-
est finally prevail, and the cobweb theories of
our present rulers, together with the insects
that weave them, will be alike swept away by
the rude hand of popular indignation, to rot
and be forgotten.

Mr. SNOWDEN.
YOUR correspondent Juvenus, and his un-
known opponent, have long been at "daggers"
point. Juvenus says he has driven him off
the field, and, like a true cavalier, boldly chal-
lenges his adversary to the renewal of fair and
honorable combat.
It must be acknowledged that Juvenus is va-

liant, as he throws the gauntlet in defiance to
his conquer, while he admits that two old veter-
an "engineers" (Rollin & Bartholomew) are
his associates in arms. I tremble for the issue;
but indulge a hope that this direful conflict may
be averted, lest the whole peace might be "blown
to the moon," by some unskillfulness in their en-
ginery. "Great events from little causes
spring," says Pope; and the terrible square of
Don Quixote was "tossed in a blanket."
A. B. C.

Mr. Hillhouse yesterday laid before the Se-
nate sundry propositions of amendment to the
constitution of the United States, materially
altering the organization of the Executive and
legislative departments, by which the repre-
sentatives are to be elected annually, the sen-
ators triennially, and the President to be
elected every three years taken from the Senators by
lot. The length of these propositions obliges
us to defer them until our next.

National Intel.

By the arrival of the schooner Adaline from
Point Petre, Guadeloupe, we have been po-
sitely furnished by a friend with a copy of a
decree issued by general Ernouf opening all
the ports of Guadeloupe and its dependencies
to the entry of French and neutral vessels,
laden with provisions, free from duty. We
shall give a summary of its contents to-mor-
row.

Balt. American.

CONGRESS.

Senate of the United States.

The following are the yeas and nays on
the following resolution in the case of John
Smith.

Resolved, That John Smith, a senator
from the state of Ohio, by his participa-
tion in the conspiracy of Aaron Burr, a-
gainst the peace, union & liberties of the
people of the U. S. has been guilty of con-
duct incompatible with his duty and station
as a senator of the U. S. and that he be there-
for, and hereby is expelled from the senate
of the U. S.

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Anderson,
Condit, Crawford, Franklin, Gaillard,
Gilman, Gregg, Kitchel, Maclay, Ma-
thewson, Milledge, Moore, Robinson,
Smith of M. Smith of T. Sumter, Tiffin,
Turner. 19.

NAYS—Messrs. Giles, Goodrich, Hill-
house, Howland, Pickering, Pope, Reed,
Smith of New York, Thurston, White,
10.

This is to give Notice,

That the subscriber of Alexandria county,
in the district of Columbia, hath obtained
from the Orphans' Court of said county, let-
ters of administration on the personal estate
of Thomas Simms, late of the county afore-
said, grocer, deceased: all persons having
claims against the said deceased, are hereby
warned to exhibit them with the vouchers
thereof to the subscriber, on or before the
14th day of October next, or they may by
law be excluded from all benefit to said estate;
and those indebted thereto are required to
make immediate payment.

Given under my hand this 14th day of
April, 1829.

Margaret Simms,

Administratrix of T. Simms.

April 14. eotw

The Officers of the se-
cond Legion, are requested to attend Train-
ing, at the usual place, on Thursday, 4th
instant, at half past four o'clock in the after-
noon. They will please to appear armed.
April 12. 3t

NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS,

APPOINTED by the act of Con-
gress, "entitled an act authorising the
erection of a BRIDGE over the river Poto-
mac, within the District of Columbia," hereby
give notice, that a meeting of the Stockholders
of the Washington Bridge Company, agreeably
to the directions of the said act, will be held at
Stiell's Hotel in the city of Washington, on
Monday the 2d of May between 10 o'clock
A. M. and 3 P. M. for the purpose of electing
five Directors, a Clerk and a Treasurer, and
such other officers, agents and servants, as the
said Company may think fit to appoint, and
for transacting any other business, in pursu-
ance of the said act, and appertaining to the
nature and objects of the institution of said
Company.

By order of the Commissioners,

ROBERT BRENT.

Chairman.

Form of a Proxy.

I hereby empower to give as
many votes in my name for the officers of
the Washington Bridge Company, at the ensu-
ing election as I hold shares, and to transact
during the same such other business as may
be necessary.

Given under my hand this day
of

Witness,

April 12.

eotw

R. GRAY

HAS RECEIVED a list of the drawings
of all the tickets sold by him in the N. York
Lottery, containing two days drawings:

Nos. 22,367 }
22,205 } Are prizes of 10 dolls.
30,403 }

A few tickets and halves for
sale at eight dollars, but will advance in a few
days.

April 14

Wants a Situation

As Assistant to an Academy, or Tutor in a
private Family,

A single man of steady habits,
would have no objection to take charge of a
few respectable pupils in a country place.

Enquire of the Printer.

April 14.

law3t

NOTICE

To the Stockholders of the Washington
Bridge Company.

IN pursuance of an act of Congress, you
are called on by the late commissioners to at-
tend in person or by proxy, at Washington,
the May next, to elect five Directors, a
Treasurer and Clerk. I take the liberty thro'
this medium to offer myself a candidate as
your Clerk. The advantage to the Alexan-
drians of the clerk residing in Alexandria, as
the office is to be kept in Washington, is ob-
vious, and no injury can possibly arise from
this arrangement to the Stockholders in the
City. It will render unnecessary in case of
transfers, that the persons conveying or re-
ceiving the conveyance should repair to the
clerk's office in the City to have the needful
done. True it is, that it may be done by
power of attorney; but the trouble and ex-
pense attendant thereon is an inconvenience,
independent of the necessity of an agent to
effect the transfer; whereas the clerk residing
in Alexandria might be the means of saving
that expense and trouble by keeping a transfer
book there.

The lively interest I have taken in the pro-
motion of the Bridge, in which I at present
own in my own name and those of others, 146
shares, I flatter myself will entitle me to a
preference over any that has no interest there-
in. I shall be content to receive whatever e-
molumment the service may be deemed worthy
of, or as low as any competitor that may be
presented for your suffrage.

A. LINDO.

April 14.

District Court of the U. States.

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

Forty boxes of white clay-

ed Sugar, ten boxes of

brown Sugar and ten

boxes of Logwood.

It is Ordered, By the honora-

ble WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the
district of Columbia, holding the district court
of the United States, in and for the district of
aforesaid, that Friday the 29th day of April,
1808, be and the same is hereby appointed,
for the trial of the said merchandise, at the
Court-house in the town of Alexandria, in the
district aforesaid, before a special session of
the said court, there and then to be holden;
and that the substance of the said libel filed
against the said merchandise, together with
this order, be published, fourteen days before
the day hereby appointed for the trial of the
same, in the newspaper published in the said
town of Alexandria, and be also posted up in
the most public manner, for the space of four-
teen days before the said day of trial, at the
court house in the town of Alexandria, and
also at the coffee house in said town.

G. DENEALE,

Clk. Dist. Court, Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case charges, in sub-
stance:

That 40 boxes of clayed sugar, 10 boxes of
brown sugar and 10 boxes of logwood, were
imported from Havana, into the port of Vi-
enna, district of Maryland, in the schooner
Seafower, of Baltimore, Frederic Trevers,
master, on or about the 20th day of March
last; that the said schooner was at the time
of importing the said merchandise and for a
long time before, a vessel licensed for carry-
ing on the coasting trade; that being so li-
censed, the said schooner, some time in the
month of Dec. last, cleared out from Balti-
more for N. Orleans, and proceeded either
from Baltimore or from some other port or
place within the U. S. on a foreign voyage to
Havana, without having first given up her
license to the collector of the district compre-
hending the port of Baltimore, nor to the col-
lector of any district comprehending the port
from which she was about to proceed on such
foreign voyage, and without being duly re-
gistered by any such collector.—That on
such foreign voyage, the said merchandise
was imported from the said schooner from
Havana into the said port of Vienna, and
there transported into the port and town of
Alexandria, where the same was seized by
Charles Simms, esq. collector of the customs
as forfeited to the U. S.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14

d29.

District Court of the U. States.

In and for the District of Columbia.

United States of America,

against

Four cases of merchan-
dize, containing two pi-
ano fortes, two barrel or-
gans, and four music
books,

CASE OF

Seizure & Libel.

It is Ordered, By the honora-
ble WILLIAM CRANCH, chief judge of the
district of Columbia, holding the district court
of the United States in and for the district a-
foresaid, That Friday the 29th day of April,
1808, be, and the same is hereby appointed,
for the trial of the said four cases of mer-
chandise, at the court house in the town of
Alexandria, in the district aforesaid, before a
special session of the said court, then and there
to be holden; and that the substance of the
libel filed against the said four cases of mer-
chandise together with this order, be published
fourteen days before the day hereby appointed
for the trial of the same, in the newspaper
published in the said town of Alexandria, and
be also posted up in the most public manner,
for the space of fourteen days before the
said day of trial, at the court house, in the
town of Alexandria, and also at the coffee house
in the said town.

G. DENEALE,

Clk. Dist. Court Dist. Columbia.

The libel in the above case, charges in sub-
stance:

That 4 cases of merchandise, containing 2
piano fortes, 2 barrel organs, and 4 music
books, were imported in the ship William &
John, Thomas Woodhouse, master, from Li-
verpool, into the port of Alexandria, and con-
signed by one Cornelius Ward of Liverpool,
to one Joseph Riddle of Alexandria, mer-
chant.—That the said 4 cases of merchan-
dize were, on or about the 19th day of Oct.
1807, entered at the said port of Alexandria;
that the same were not invoiced according to
the actual cost thereof, of exportation, but
that the said Cornelius Ward, the exporter,
with design to evade a part of the duties there-
upon, did make or cause to be made out a false
& fraudulent invoice of the said merchandise,
in which the same was not invoiced according
to the actual cost thereof, at the place of ex-
portation, but far below such actual cost;
which false invoice was transmitted by the
said exporter, to the consignee with the direc-
tions to produce it at the custom in Alexandria,
as the invoice by which the said 4 cases of
merchandise were to be entered; that the
said 4 cases of merchandise, for the causes
aforesaid, were seized by Charles Simms, esq.
collector, as forfeited to the United States.

G. DENEALE, C. C.

April 14.

d29

The subscriber will Rent,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS,

THE DWELLING HOUSE

On Fairfax, near Duke street, lately
occupied by Mr. Wadsworth. The lot fronts
sixty-five feet on Fairfax street, and extends
back one hundred and eighteen feet to a ten
feet alley.

He will Sell, on a credit of 6, 12
and 8 months, either of the HOUSES occu-
pied by Messrs. Gray, and Shreve, on King
street; or of the HOUSES on the same street
occupied by Messrs. Sloan, and Nelson; se-
veral vacant LOTS on Washington, near King
street; any part of his vacant GROUND on
the Mall, the Potomac, or Hunting creek;
and several valuable ANNUAL GROUND
RENTS.

He will also dispose of a valuable
GRIST MILL on Goose-Creek, near the
turnpike road from Leesburgh to Alexandria,
with about 500 acres of land adjoining, great
part of which is well covered with timber.—
Apply to JOHN TUCKER, Alexandria, or
to the subscriber, near Leesburgh, Loudoun
county.

S. COOKE,

law

April 14.

Wednesday, April 13th, 1808.

THIS DAY is the third day of drawing
of the NEW-YORK STATE LOTTERY.—Pre-
sent price of tickets Eight Dollars, but will
shortly ADVANCE.

Tickets, warranted undrawn, may be had
at J. March's Book-Store, in George-Town,
where a regular Check-Book of the drawing
both blanks and prizes is kept.

Prize tickets in St. Mary's College
Lottery taken in exchange for undrawn tick-
ets in the New-York State Lottery.—All pri-
zes sold at J. March's Book-Store, will be paid
there if agreeable to the holder of the ticket.

April 13.

3t

Lemons by the box,

Lisbon Wine in quarter casks,
And about 4000 bushels coarse Salt,
Moula Candles in small boxes, of superi-
or quality,
Window Glass in boxes,

For Sale, by

Robert T. Hoee & Co.

January 20.

eotf

Printing in all its various branches
handsomely executed at this office.

LAND FOR SALE.

Agreeable to the last will and testament of Captain Richard Conway deceased, will be sold at public auction, at the Coffee House, in the town of Alexandria, on Saturday the sixteenth day of April next, between the hours of twelve and one of the clock—

One hundred and eighty-five acres of Land,

Lying on the west side of the old Leesburg road, and adjoining the tract called Stump Hill, in Fairfax county. For the convenience of purchasers, this land is laid off in lots of about twenty five acres each. It is mostly covered with a thick growth of young thriving timber and has several fine springs on it. The situation is high and healthy, affording a beautiful and extensive prospect, and is well calculated for country seats, several being already erected in the neighborhood of it. At the same time and place will be sold,

A few lots of the Stump Hill Tract.
A credit of six, twelve and eighteen months will be given to the purchasers, on giving their notes negotiable in the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers and a deed of trust on the premises for the payment of the several instalments. A plat of the whole tract with the several subdivisions of it, will be shewn on the day of sale.

Wm. Herbert, }
N. Fitzhugh, } Ex'rs.
E. I. Lee, }

March 22.

dt's

GREAT BARGAIN.

Will be exposed to public sale on Saturday the sixteenth of April, the present month, for ready money, at twelve o'clock before the coffee house door of Alexandria that

Beautiful and Elegant Estate

Formerly the property of Mr. Walter S. Alexander, well known by the name of ABINGTON and now under lease to the Mr. Wises for a term of years at three hundred and sixty dollars per annum, with other useful stipulations. Reference to the said lease will fully shew this valuable estate is bounded by the river Potomac a considerable distance, about one mile from the contemplated bridge over the river to the city of Washington, and two and a half miles from Alexandria, the road as laid off from one to the other runs nearly through the centre of this estate containing about four hundred and twenty five acres; a good and indisputable title will be made by the subscriber who is legally authorised as may be seen by the title papers in the hands of Robert I. Taylor, esq. attorney at law, who will give every necessary information. Under the peculiar situation which occasions the sale of this valuable and increasing property men of money will find it greatly to their advantage to attend the sale.

At the same time and place will be sold,

A Tract of Land

Leased for a term of years to William Frazer, where he now lives, lying on the Georgetown road, and adjoining the Abington estate formerly a part thereof, containing about 50 acres; if not sold in Alexandria on the day specified, they will be exposed to sale on Tuesday the nineteenth day of April in the city of Washington before Stell's Hotel precisely at five o'clock in the afternoon; any further information will be given by application to Robert I. Taylor, esq. or the subscriber in Alexandria.

B. Dade.

April 5.

coff

NOTICE.

THE creditors of Mr. Walter S. Alexander who have legal and just claims against him prior to the 20th April 1807, are requested to make them known to the subscriber as soon as possible, or at any rate before the 16th instant. He flatters himself there is but few now and them small, as he has already paid very many sums to different people in town to a large amount.

B. Dade.

April 5.

co3t.

NOTICE.

On SATURDAY the 28d of this month the subscriber will offer at Public Sale at the Coffee House,

A Lot of Ground,

On the west side of Alfred street, beginning at the distance of 156 feet 7 inches to the north of Cameron street, extending 20 feet in front on Alfred street, in depth 123 feet, 5 inches.

— ALSO —

A Lot on the north side of Cameron street, beginning at the distance of 50 feet to the west of Alfred street, extending 20 feet in front on Cameron street, in depth 108 feet to a ten feet alley.

The above property will be sold under the authority of a deed of trust, from John W. Turner and Hannah his wife, to the subscriber dated the 6th day of August, 1807, to secure the payment of \$258 6 cents, with interest from the 15th April, 1807.

Noblet Herbert, Trustee.

April 6.

co3t.

JUST PUBLISHED

And for Sale at the Book-Store of JAMES KENNEDY, SEN. King-street, Alex'a.

A NEW

AND GREATLY IMPROVED

FAMILY PHYSICIAN,

ENTITLED

The Planter's & Mariner's MEDICAL COMPANION.

By JAMES EWELL, Physician at Savannah.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

In testimony of the merits of this work, the following certificates presented by some of the most distinguished Medical characters of the United States, are inserted.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1807.

SIR, I have read your book, entitled "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with pleasure, and think it worthy the attention of the citizens of the United States.

W. SHIPPEN, M. D. Professor of Anatomy.

Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1807.

DEAR SIR, I have carefully perused your work, just printed, entitled "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion." I take much pleasure in expressing my entire approbation of the plan of the work, and of the utility with which you have conducted your enquiries. Your book cannot fail to be a very acceptable present to the public in general, and especially of our own countrymen. I really am of opinion, that you are entitled to much praise for the pains which you have taken in furnishing us with a work, such as the "Medical Companion," the want of which has long been experienced among us.

With sincere wishes for your health and happiness, and for the continuance of your usefulness,

I remain, my dear sir, Your friend, &c.

B. S. BARTON, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany.

Dr. James Ewell.

December 28th, 1807.

I have read "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion," by Dr. James Ewell, of the state of Georgia, with pleasure and satisfaction. It is a book containing a variety of matter in a small compass. The practice which he recommends in diseases, is modern and judicious, and the work cannot fail of being useful, in all families in the United States.

JAMES WOODHOUSE, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. James Ewell.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26th, 1807.

DEAR SIR, I have looked over "The Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with great pleasure, and not a little instruction. I find it an excellent remembrance of much that I have already learnt from other works, and from professional experience. Being better adapted to the general circumstances of the United States than any other production of the kind hitherto published, it cannot fail to prove an invaluable "Companion" to those remote from medical aid. That all your views in the publication of it may be more than realised, is the sincere wish of

Your friend and obedient servant, Charles Caldwell, M. D.

Dr. James Ewell.

Philadelphia, December 29, 1807.

DEAR SIR, The work entitled, "The Planter & Mariner's Medical Companion," which you were good enough to submit to my examination, I have read very attentively, and I consider it the most useful popular treatise on medicine, ever published.

The writings of Tissot, Buchan, and Reese, on this subject, have deservedly acquired reputation, but their practice is adapted rather to the diseases of the countries in which they lived, than to those of our own.

A well digested work, in a style plain and familiar, which should inculcate a practice suited to the diseases of the United States has been long required. You have now supplied the want. I trust that your very valuable book may be widely circulated. It is certainly calculated to do much good. Every family should purchase and carefully read it.

N. Chapman, M. D.

Lecturer on midwifery, and the diseases of women and children.

Dr. James Ewell.

DEAR SIR,

I have carefully perused your "Medical Companion," and have much pleasure in asserting that it abounds with excellent observations, well calculated to convey valuable instruction to all who are not possessed of regular information on the subjects of which it treats. It is easy of comprehension, and has an important advantage in being short, whilst it leaves little that is essential unnoticed. Heads of families will find it a useful guide on many interesting occasions. Were indeed, men in general to give more attention to the principles of diseases, and the means of remedying them, their ravages might be much more extensively mitigated. With my best wishes for your success in your endeavors to lessen the sum of human evils, I beg you to be assured, that I am, dear sir yours with sincere regard,

John Crawford, M. D.

Baltimore, 7th March, 1808.

To Dr. James Ewell.

Baltimore, March 3d, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

We have read over your publication entitled the "Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion" with much satisfaction, and consider it as meriting esteem for the concise & accurate history which it gives of the various diseases of the human body, (few if any of which, we believe are omitted) and the method of cure, which is both rational and agreeable to our experience. We are happy that you have made use of the new facts that have occurred in medicine, in that plain and easy manner which renders them easy to be comprehended and acted upon by persons of moderate knowledge in disease. We can recommend it, with propriety, to that class of citizens who have not an opportunity or means of procuring regular medical advice, and consider it as fully answering the intention of your benevolence to people of these states, in its compilation.

We are your well wishers,

Littlejohn & Donaldson.

Dr. James Ewell.

DEAR SIR,

We have perused your book, entitled the "Planter's and Mariner's Medical Companion," with much satisfaction, and strongly recommend it to the attention of those families who cannot with convenience procure medical aid. We think it the best publication we have ever read, on the domestic treatment of diseases, more especially as it regards those of our climate.

We are,

Very respectfully,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants, Brown & Mackenzie.

Baltimore, 4th March, 1808.

Dr. James Ewell.

SIR,

I have read your work on Domestic Medicine, with pleasure. The practice recommended in it is, I think judicious, and I have no doubt that the solitary planter and the voyager, secluded from medical aid, will often be under great obligations to you. Your work is the first that has been written for family use in this country, and being from the pen of a native physician, has great advantage over the publications of Buchan and Tissot. If its dissemination shall prove equal to what it merits, you will soon have a call for another edition.

I am, with respect,

John Shaw, A. M.

Professor of Chemistry, in the College of Medicine of Maryland.

DEAR SIR,

I have looked over your "Medical Companion" with pleasure and satisfaction, and approve of the design. The arrangement of the various parts is judicious, the language is plain and perspicuous, and the sentiments happily condensed—the modes of treatment grow out of the most improved state of our science, and may serve not only as a safe and useful guide to the "Planter and Mariner," but are well calculated from their intrinsic merit to suggest hints to the medical practitioner.

Every family, cut off from the regular services of able physicians, would in my opinion, with advantage, possess one of your volumes.

Accept the homage of my regard.

John B. Davidge, M. D.

Professor of Anatomy, Surgery, &c. in the College of Medicine of Maryland.

Baltimore, Feb. 19, 1808.

George Town, Columbia, }
March 3d, 1808.

DEAR SIR,

The ample testimonials of approbation, prefixed to your work, entitled "The Medical Companion" will I hope, secure you the patronage of your countrymen.

It belongs exclusively to the real physician to be able to determine the merit of medical compositions; and your book has auspiciously conciliated the unequivocal commendations of medical names of common note.

Few physicians meet with the rewards of their well meant and laborious exertions in the cause of humanity: but that your laudable exertions may be liberally rewarded is the sincere wish of

Yours,

John Weems, M. D.

Dr. James Ewell.

March 17.

214w4



HORWELL'S

Celebrated Patent Suspenders,

FOR ease, elegance, strength, &c. far exceeds any in use. To be had wholesale and retail, at the manufactory, lower end of Prince-street, Alexandria.

Wholesale purchasers may be supplied on advantageous terms.

Richard Horwell.

March 25.

dom

Mount-Washington for Sale.

I will sell my FARM in Fairfax county, and give immediate possession. It is less than three miles from Alexandria, and six from the George-Town ferry—the distance from the projected bridge will be less—the house stands on an elevated hill, and overlooks the City, Alexandria, the river, with the shore, and hills of Maryland. The house which I erected, and is nearly finished, consists of a center house two stories high, and wings of one, joined to it, by circular corridors, the north wing contains 2 small rooms, the front of it, and the corridor adjoining, intended for a green house, this leads to a drawing room—a dining room separated from it by the passage and stair-case, is next to the south corridor which contains 3 closets, and leads to the kitchen—two small rooms in this wing with the kitchen—a pump of excellent water at the door. The second story of the center house contains 3 chambers and a dressing room, with fire places—a large closet adjoins the dining room—one of the same size opens on the stair case, both fitted up with shelves—a store room in the garret, and cupola on the house top, from whence is seen a delightful, variegated landscape, completes the description of the mansion house. A neat cottage accommodates laborers, and there are stables, a carriage house, and ice house; the farm contains 103 acres, 70 enclosed and cultivated, the rest in wood; this place boasts the finest collection of fruit that I have seen, besides every other sort: the list given to me was 800 apples, 800 peaches, and 300 cherry trees: I have added several hundred of the best kinds.—The garden consists of 12 large squares, the soil enriched and borders filled with fruit trees, and bushes; it is surrounded by a live cedar hedge, which also extends on each side of the house: the former proprietor possessed much taste, and collected many ornamental trees and shrubs, which are judiciously disposed about the grounds. The soil is suitable for grass, and the portion of ground devoted to timothy and clover, yield an abundant crop; it produced good wheat and oats last year, and I think with small expense may be rendered productive. Those who wish a residence, where health will be preserved, and convenience of intercourse with Alexandria, George-Town, and the seat of government, will find all combined in Mount-Washington. I will shew the premises and impart the terms of sale, upon applications by letters directed to the Post-Office, Alexandria.

ELIZA P. LAW.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Farming implements, an ox cart, two bar-shear ploughs with harness, one shovel, one iron toothed harrow, two scythes and cradles, spades, picks, &c.

March 15.

Printing in all its various branches handsomely executed at this office.

PRINTED DAILY BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN, (Printer & Proprietor.)

VOL VIII.

Sales at Va. One every Tuesday WILL BE S

At the Vendue Store, co Water stre

A Variety of Dry Good

Particulars of which will the hills of the day—A

which are on limitation

which are established, ca viewed and purchased at th

and prices.

P. G. Ma

FOR SA

On board the ship Commer

Ramsey's 42

About two thousand bus

S A L

Excellent for striking and will be sold in small quanti

April 5.

GREEN C

5000 lb. best Gr

FOR SALE BY

James

Feb. 13

HEMP FOR

I HAVE on hand, ten to

city CLEAN COUN

to sell for cash, or on a tin

Bryan

December 30

NOTI

THE Co-partner

and Fisk, is this day disso

cent.

Chs. I.

Martin

The business in fut

acted by

CHS.

April 1.

TO RE

And possession given on the

next,

The three story

On the corner of King and

now occupied by Mr. Jo

terms apply to Col. GEOR

next door, or to the subse

Nic

City of Washington, C